

Review

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state as a true democracy) indicates conceptual uncertainties arise. A additional Chapter above Hitler's opinion from the Power would have gone further. - Methodologically, Hitler's statements are justified quite concrete to take and on Contents and Analyze consistency. Also the delimitation of the The topic can be justified; the origin of the ideas Hitler, the comparison between idea and realization and the other, already better researched focal points remain aside. However, sometimes an overly systematic structure of ideas is built. The ambivalent nature of Hitler's statements and the quick, unhesitant combination of the half-educated person should have been given more methodological consideration - The same applies to racial fanaticism - precisely because of the convincing, well-documented reassessment of Hitler's ideas about economic and social order. In terms of sources, it is not enough to say dubious sources like Breiting and Rauschnig could then used become, if they are confirmed by other sources. The difference The distinction between public and so-called internal statements doesn't get very far with Hitler either. Finally, a distinction between ideas and objectives would make sense, however difficult it may be in detail. - Overall, this is an important and successful book with rich results. Above all: Hitler did not promote modernization unintentionally; the transformation the economy was one of his "central objectives"; in a certain sense he wanted to achieve social mobility, (social Darwinist) equal opportunities and social integration in the anti-individualist national community; and his self-image as a revolutionary provided a "key to explaining the attractiveness and mass effectiveness of national socialism" ( p. 10). Above all, however, the inhumanity that permeated Hitler's entire thinking emerges.

Marburg

*Peter Krüger*

PETER HAYES, *Industry and Ideology. IG Farben in the Nazi Era*. Cambridge/London/New York, Cambridge University Press 1987. **XXVIII**, 411 S., 2 tables, 11 Fig., 2 Cards, 7 graphics, f 27.50.

What is worth waiting for! This is the first one - and stay alive - Impression of reader. Not for free has the author years-

worked on this book for a long time. The title makes the claim clear: How could it in addition come, that blameless, well-intentioned and educated managers in III. Reich in Guilty until there involved in the extermination of the Jews (XI, 382)? Although Hayes only examines IG Farben, he sees this company as *pars pro toto* and applies the result to the German economy, even tends to on the entire today modern World:

"That spirit operates in all highly organized societies and among all managers, ... " (382). The negative did not arise from any German people's own traits or experiences, but above all from the striving for success, the professionalization that comes from made available to third parties became.

Hayes expressly (383) does not understand this result as an exculpation, but rather as a contribution that history, in this case corporate historiography, makes to shaping our modern Company to afford has. In tradition and as a student of Turner, the author's work takes a central role in the debate about the role of business in the Nazi Reign of Terror a. The outline reflected the Goal: In the 1. In part (until 1933) the pent-up great political and economic need for action arose from business necessities shown. This is also where the Proof (again) was provided that the group as a whole was reservedly hostile to the **NSDAP**. The following sections show how the group can do so through its own will (e.g. petrol contract, Buna) or Pressure getting stronger and stronger Nazi objectives were included. By 1936, the IG managed to 'make mice' ('the firm was able to keep a low politics profiles', 128). - This is where the first doubts begin to creep in regarding Hayes' methodology. Further on will be detailed described, like yourself the IG Colors always more strongly in the power structure of the III. Reich got involved and took an active part. This process culminates in slave labor for the Buna factory in Auschwitz (347-368) and the production from cyclone B to the mass destruction of people (361-370). Hayes shows (361ff.) that the board members of the Zyklon B producing subsidiary of IG Colors no record Knowledge of use of the gas in the concentration camps. The reverse conclusion that they therefore knew nothing is not carried out; But the reader still remains concerned about how far the methodological approach, everything from the actually exhaustive(!) file and Lite

culture studies (- the Bibliography missing-) out of here to explain it with that but keep it to leave is sustainable.

What information caused the Nazi supporter Fritz Thyssen to become unstable, so that he ultimately became an open opponent? Nothing has been and will not be written down about many conversations. Of course, just as historical methodology has its sensible limits, reality goes a bit further than that. Particularly for the central section of the argument ("Commerce and complicity", 325-376), a brief comparison with other companies might have been worthwhile, especially since Hayes had looked at the relevant company archives. For example, at Siemens, striving for success and professionalization did not always lead to the same result as with IG Farben: When asked to submit requests for "peace planning," internal warnings were given against particularly exploiting the current conditions and taking them for granted for years to come. Despite this selective criticism, Hayes' argument can largely be followed, not least because it is unusually well supported in the documents. In addition, although it was probably not directly intended (**XVIII**), he managed to create by far the best representation of IG Farben. It would be nice if he would expand on this in the next book! In any case, this publication is a standard work for both politics and business. If you're interested, this one View period.

Berlin

*Harm G. Schröter*

HANS HATTENHAUER (ed.), *Law in the Nazi State. The Eugen Wohlhaupter case*. Heidelberg, Müller 1987. **VII**, 214 pages, 84 **DM**.

Eugen Wohlhaupter (1900-1946) acquired a good name as a legal historian in his short but tireless scholarly life: early medieval legal history in Bavaria, old Spanish legal history, canon law, legal folklore, legal history in Schleswig-Holstein as well as the large posthumous work on the "poets-lawyers" (3 vols.) were his main areas. Having completed his habilitation in Munich in 1929, he seemed to have a normal professorial career ahead of him. The fact that he was a student of Konrad Beyerle, belonged to the Bavarian People's Party and professed Catholicism became apparent in 1933, when it came to a Call on one